

轮纹异痂蝗卵的过冷却能力与其体内水分和生化物质含量的关系

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摘要:【目的】低温是影响昆虫生长发育和存活的关键因子之一。为明确轮纹异痂蝗 *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* 卵的抗寒性及其机理, 研究了其过冷却能力与其体内水分及其他抗寒性相关生化物质含量的关系。【方法】采用热电偶法测定了轮纹异痂蝗卵的过冷却点, 同时采用烘干法、残余法、氨基酸自动分析仪和高效液相色谱法分别测定了其卵的含水量、脂肪、氨基酸及小分子糖醇的含量。【结果】土壤含水量对轮纹异痂蝗滞育前卵的含水量、脂肪含量(鲜重)及过冷却点有极显著的影响($P < 0.01$)。随着土壤含水量从4%增加到13%, 卵含水量从45.12%上升到55.25%, 卵脂肪含量(鲜重)从10.39%下降到9.39%, 而过冷却点从 -30.11°C 上升到 -25.69°C 。不同发育阶段卵的过冷却点、含水量、脂肪、氨基酸及小分子糖醇含量存在极显著差异($P < 0.01$)。从卵产下当天至120 d, 卵过冷却点从 -26.78°C 下降至 -30.18°C , 含水量从51.93%下降至46.69%, 脂肪含量分别从9.99% (鲜重)和17.37% (干重)上升至13.92% (鲜重)和25.29% (干重)。滞育卵的过冷却点显著低于滞育前卵的过冷却点。从卵中共检测到17种氨基酸, 其中5种与过冷却点存在显著的相关关系($P < 0.05$)。卵过冷却点随着甘氨酸和脯氨酸含量的升高而降低, 而随着胱氨酸、亮氨酸及天冬氨酸含量的增加而升高。随着卵的发育, 海藻糖、甘油、肌醇和山梨醇含量逐渐上升, 而葡萄糖和果糖含量逐渐下降。在卵发育过程中, 海藻糖和甘油的含量显著高于其他4种物质的含量。卵过冷却点与上述6种小分子糖醇均存在显著的相关关系, 其中与海藻糖和葡萄糖的相关性最强。过冷却点随海藻糖、甘油、肌醇和山梨醇含量的升高而降低, 而随葡萄糖和果糖含量的升高而上升。【结论】轮纹异痂蝗卵在发育过程中, 通过降低含水量, 积累脂肪、脯氨酸、甘氨酸及海藻糖、甘油、肌醇和山梨醇等抗寒物质, 从而提高其过冷却能力。

关键词: 轮纹异痂蝗; 抗寒性; 过冷却点; 脂肪; 氨基酸; 小分子糖醇

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Supercooling capacity in relation to the contents of water and biochemical substances in eggs of *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* (Orthoptera: Oedipodidae)

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Abstract: 【Aim】 Low temperature is one of the key factors affecting the growth, development and survival of insects. In order to clarify the cold hardiness of *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* eggs and its mechanisms, we investigated the relationship between supercooling capacity and the contents of water and biochemical substances related to cold resistance in eggs in the laboratory. 【Methods】 The supercooling points (SCPs) were measured by thermocouple method, and the contents of water, fat, amino acids, low molecular sugars and polyols were determined by oven-drying method, residue method, automatic amino acid analyzer and high performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC), respectively. 【Results】 Soil water contents significantly influenced the SCPs, and water and fat contents in the pre-diapause eggs ($P < 0.01$). Water content in eggs increased from 45.12% to 55.25% and fat content (fresh weight) decreased from 10.39% to 9.39%, whereas the SCP rose from -30.11°C to -25.69°C with the increase of soil water content from 4% to 13%. The SCPs and the contents of water, fat, amino acids, low molecular sugars and polyols in eggs had extremely significant differences among different developmental stages ($P < 0.01$). From 1 to 120 d after oviposition, the SCP decreased from -26.78°C

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to -30.18°C , water content declined from 51.93% to 46.69%, whereas fat content increased from 9.99% (fresh weight) and 17.37% (dry weight) to 13.92% (fresh weight) and 25.29% (dry weight), respectively. The SCPs of diapause eggs were significantly lower than those of pre-diapause eggs. Seventeen amino acids were detected in eggs, five of which were significantly correlative with the SCPs ($P < 0.05$). The SCPs declined with the increase of glycine and proline contents whereas increased with the increase of cysteine, leucine and aspartic acid contents. With the egg development, the contents of trehalose, glycerol, myo-inositol and sorbitol increased, whereas the contents of glucose and fructose decreased. The contents of trehalose and glycerol were much higher than those of the other low molecular sugars and polyols in the developmental process of eggs. There were significant correlations between the SCPs and contents of six low molecular sugars and polyols, among which trehalose and glucose contents were the most correlative with the SCPs. The SCPs decreased with the increase of trehalose, glycerol, myo-inositol and sorbitol contents whereas increased with the increase of glucose and fructose contents. **【Conclusion】** In the developmental progress of *B. tuberculatum dilutum* eggs, the supercooling capacity is enhanced by the reduction of water content and the accumulation of cryoprotectants such as fat, glycine, praline, trehalose, glycerol, myo-inositol and sorbitol.

Key words: *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum*; cold resistance; supercooling point; fat; amino acid; low molecular sugar and polyol

寒冷和干旱是昆虫安全越冬的两个潜在威胁,对昆虫的种群动态有着重要的影响 (Block, 1996; Bale *et al.*, 2002)。抗寒性是昆虫在冬季和早春忍耐低温的能力,这种能力受到体内含水量 (Block, 2003) 及小分子抗寒物质 (Storey and Storey, 1991) 的影响。昆虫的过冷却是指体液温度下降到冰点以下而不结冰的现象,可以通过过冷却点 (supercooling point, SCP) 来量化反映。结冰敏感型昆虫可通过降低过冷却点来提高自身的抗寒性 (Sømme, 2002)。目前研究表明,虫体含水量的降低有助于提高昆虫的过冷却能力 (Pugh, 1994; Ring and Danks, 1994),耐寒性的提高与小分子糖醇的积累有关 (Danks, 2000; Williams *et al.*, 2002)。虽然有关过冷却点是否可以作为抗寒性的合适指标仍存在争议,但对包括蝗虫在内的许多昆虫种类,过冷却点是衡量其抗寒性的可靠指标 (Hao and Kang, 2004)。

蝗虫是草原生态系统和农业生态系统的重要组成部分,许多种类给农牧业生产造成了严重的损失。在北方地区,蝗虫以卵在土中越冬。因此,蝗虫卵的抗寒能力直接影响该种蝗虫的分布和翌年虫口基数。目前有关蝗虫抗寒性的研究较少,主要集中于飞蝗 *Locusta migratoria* (景晓红和康乐, 2003; Jing and Kang, 2003; Wang *et al.*, 2006; Qi *et al.*, 2007)、小翅雏蝗 *Chorthippus fallax* (Hao and Kang, 2004)、红褐斑腿蝗 *Catantops pinguis* (王世贵和古丽米热·阿布克里木, 2006)、越北腹露蝗

Fruhstorferiola tonkinensis (陈伟等, 2006) 及澳大利亚灾蝗 *Chortoicetes terminifera* (Woodman, 2010) 等。轮纹异痂蝗 *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* 是我国北方地区的常见蝗虫,一年 1 代,以卵在土中越冬,主要发生于山地和丘陵草原或固定的沙带边缘,主要取食菊科和百合科植物 (马耀等, 1991)。有关该种蝗虫的研究几乎是空白。因此,本研究测定和分析了土壤含水量对轮纹异痂蝗卵含水量、脂肪含量及过冷却点的影响以及不同发育阶段卵含水量、脂肪、氨基酸及小分子糖醇含量与过冷却能力的关系,以揭示轮纹异痂蝗卵抗寒性的机理。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

2012 年 7 月上旬从内蒙古乌兰察布市察右中旗辉腾希勒草原 ($41^{\circ}10'15.96''\text{N}$, $112^{\circ}35'6.78''\text{E}$) 采回轮纹异痂蝗成虫约 80 对,置于 4 个木制养虫箱 ($60\text{ cm} \times 60\text{ cm} \times 64\text{ cm}$) 中饲养,笼子底部开有 4 个圆孔 (直径 12 cm)。将取自采集地的土壤过 2 mm 筛后配成一定湿度,置于约 15 cm 深的花盆中压实,将花盆置于圆孔中用于卵块收集。每日更换新鲜黄花蒿,并将收集的卵块置于配好土壤湿度的一次性塑料杯中,覆土约 5 cm,用扎有小孔的封口膜及橡皮筋封口保湿,放于 $25 \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ 无光照的恒温箱中培养以获得不同发育阶段的卵。每隔 2 d 解剖镜检观察胚胎形态,直至复眼边缘开始有红色新月

出现,此时标志蝗卵开始进入滞育(Dingle and Mousseau, 1994; 陈伟等, 2005; 崔双双和朱道弘, 2011; 朱道弘等, 2013)。同时对土壤进行称重,根据失水情况,及时用喷壶加入蒸馏水,使含水量保持在10%左右。经解剖观察,30 d部分卵开始进入滞育,60 d所有卵均进入滞育。

1.2 土壤含水量对滞育前卵SCP、含水量和脂肪含量的影响

将取自采集地的土壤与细砂按4:1(m/m)比例混匀过筛,置180℃烘箱内烘6 h,然后按公式:土壤含水量(%)=(湿土-干土)/湿土×100%,用蒸馏水配制含水量分别为4%,7%,10%及13%的土壤用于实验。在实验过程中,定时补充水分使其保持恒定湿度。随机抽取4个湿度梯度的10 d的卵47粒,共188粒,用于测定轮纹异痂蝗卵的SCP、含水量和脂肪含量。

1.3 卵SCP与含水量的测定

采用热电偶原理进行SCP测定,测定装置由多路温度记录仪(TP9024U型,深圳拓普仪器公司)和-40℃±0.1℃的低温培养箱(LRH-100CB型,上海一恒仪器公司)组成。分别从不同卵块中选取健康、饱满、完整无伤的卵粒,分别用电子天平准确称量卵粒鲜重(FW)并编号记录。将每卵粒置于已标号的0.5 mL的离心管底部,将与温度记录仪连接的感温探头插入离心管,与卵体充分接触后用脱脂棉及胶带固定,将每支离心管固定在塑料泡沫盒中,然后一起放入低温培养箱中。测试时,使箱内温度以约1℃/min速率降至-40℃。卵体温度随温箱环境温度的下降而降低,当卵体温度降到某一点时,由于卵放出潜热,温度会发生跳跃式升高,此拐点为SCP。每一处理测定卵23~49粒,测定结束后放入60℃的烘箱中烘72 h至恒重,再称量记录干重(DW)。卵含水量(%)=(FW-DW)/FW×100%。将测定完SCP的卵粒保存在-40℃冰箱中备用。

1.4 卵脂肪含量的测定

残余法测定脂肪含量:用电子天平(Sartorius BP211D,精度0.01 mg)称取约15 mg烘干至恒重的卵粒(DW)。加少量氯仿和甲醇混合液(氯仿:甲醇=2:1, v/v)后在冰上充分研磨匀浆卵粒,匀浆液转移至2 mL离心管内,用少量混合液多次清洗匀浆器中的残留物,一同转入至离心管内,共1.5 mL。离心10 min(2 600 g)后,缓慢将上清液去除,再向残渣中加入1.5 mL氯仿和甲醇的混合液,摇匀,重复

离心一次。剩余残渣置于60℃烘箱烘烤72 h至恒重(LDW)。脂肪含量(mg)=(DW-LDW),脂肪含量占鲜重的比例(%)=[(DW-LDW)/FW]×100%,脂肪含量占干重的比例(%)=[(DW-LDW)/DW]×100%(Colinet *et al.*, 2007)。重复3次。

1.5 不同发育阶段卵的SCP、含水量、脂肪含量、氨基酸含量及小分子糖醇含量的测定

取土壤湿度为10%保存的第0,15,30,60,90和120天的卵,用于测量其SCP与含水量(参照1.3节方法)、脂肪含量(参照1.4节方法)、氨基酸含量及体内小分子糖醇。

1.6 卵氨基酸含量的测定

卵的前处理及氨基酸含量测定参考梁中贵和孙绪良(2007)法。

1.6.1 前处理:准确称取烘干卵粒100 mg,充分研磨后放入长颈玻璃试管中,加入6 mL/L盐酸15 mL,抽真空封口。在110℃条件下,水解22~24 h,过滤、定容至50 mL。取1 mL过滤液减压蒸干。用0.02 mL/L盐酸定容至一定体积。

1.6.2 进样分析:用日立L-8900氨基酸全自动分析仪测定(分析柱:4.6 nm×60 nm、树脂:2622#、柱温:57℃;反应柱温:135℃;缓冲液:柠檬酸-柠檬酸钠缓冲液;显色液:茚三酮溶液),进行蝗卵氨基酸含量的测定。

1.7 小分子糖醇含量的测定

小分子糖醇的提取与含量测定部分参考李兴鹏等(2012)法。

1.7.1 标样:选取色谱纯级的甘油、果糖、葡萄糖、肌醇、山梨醇和海藻糖作为标样(Sigma)。标准曲线的制作:用去离子水配制浓度为1 mg/mL的各糖醇母液,稀释成5个梯度后,利用色谱仪进行吸光值测定。以小分子糖醇浓度为横坐标,测得的峰面积值为纵坐标,绘制标准曲线。

1.7.2 色谱条件:色谱柱:Carbosep CHO-620 Ca Colum;安捷伦(1100-Series)高效液相色谱仪;色谱工作站型号:Chem station;检测器:示差折光检测器;流动相:二次去离子水;超纯水仪型号:UPT-11-5/10台上式;流速:0.5 mL/min;进样体积:5 μL;柱温:90℃,检测器温度:35℃。每个样品进样两针,采用外标法定量。

1.7.3 小分子糖醇的提取:取烘干的卵粒10枚,用80%甲醇进行匀浆,在60℃水浴锅中加热20 min,离心3 min(10 000 r/min),取上清液蒸干,残渣用1

mL 流动相溶解,同样转速再次离心 3 min,用配有过滤灭菌器(0.45 和 0.22 μm)的注射器进行进一步过滤净化。然后用 5 μL 进样器注入液相色谱仪进行分析,测定卵内各小分子糖醇的含量。每处理重复 3 次。

1.8 数据统计分析

采用 Microsoft Excel 及 DPS 软件对数据进行整理和统计分析,不同处理间差异采用方差分析 ANOVA 和 LSD 多重比较。百分比数据统计分析前进行反正弦平方根转换。

2 结果与分析

2.1 土壤含水量对滞育前卵 SCP、含水量和脂肪含量的影响

由表 1 可知,随着土壤含水量的上升,轮纹异痂

蝗滞育前卵的 SCP 呈显著上升趋势,且处理间均差异显著 ($F_{3,184} = 52.90, P < 0.0001$)。卵含水量也呈显著上升的趋势 ($F_{3,184} = 53.66, P < 0.0001$)。脂肪含量(占鲜重的比例)则随着土壤含水量的上升呈显著下降趋势 ($F_{3,12} = 13.06, P = 0.0004$),而脂肪含量(占干重的比例)在不同处理间差异不显著 ($F_{3,12} = 0.75, P = 0.5549$)。相关分析表明,SCP 与卵脂肪含量(占鲜重的比例)呈极显著的负相关关系 ($R^2 = 0.9810, F_{3,12} = 103.05, P = 0.0096$),而与卵含水量及脂肪含量(占干重的比例)相关关系不显著(卵含水量: $R^2 = 0.5442, F_{3,184} = 53.66, P = 0.1223$;脂肪含量占干重的比例: $R^2 = 0.7442, F_{3,12} = 5.82, P = 0.1373$)。说明土壤含水量只是影响了卵的含水量,而没有影响脂肪的实际含量。

表 1 轮纹异痂蝗滞育前卵在不同含水量土壤中的 SCP、含水量及脂肪含量
Table 1 SCP, and water and fat contents in pre-diapause eggs of *Bryodemella tuberculatum* dilutum in soil with different water contents

土壤含水量(%) Water content in soil	过冷却点(℃) SCP	含水量(%) Water content	脂肪含量 Fat content (%)	
			占鲜重的比例 Proportion of fresh weight	占干重的比例 Proportion of dry weight
4	-30.11 ± 0.24 d	45.12 ± 0.33 c	10.39 ± 0.15 a	21.71 ± 0.90 a
7	-28.93 ± 0.24 c	51.51 ± 0.39 b	10.11 ± 0.08 ab	20.43 ± 0.81 a
10	-27.87 ± 0.29 b	52.49 ± 0.29 b	9.76 ± 0.05 b	19.64 ± 0.90 a
13	-25.69 ± 0.25 a	55.25 ± 0.33 a	9.39 ± 0.15 c	19.58 ± 0.62 a

表中数据为平均值 ± 标准误;同列数据后不同字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$, LSD 法);下同。Data in the table are mean ± SE. Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level by LSD test. The same below.

2.2 不同发育阶段卵的含水量和脂肪含量与 SCP 的关系

随轮纹异痂蝗胚胎的发育,卵的 SCP 呈显著下降趋势(SCP: $F_{5,158} = 7.77, P < 0.0001$)(表 2)。含水量则随胚胎发育呈显著下降趋势($F_{5,158} = 16.66, P < 0.0001$),脂肪含量则显著上升($F_{5,12} = 9.76, P = 0.0007$)。未滞育卵(0 和 15 d)和初期滞育卵

(30 d)的 SCP 和含水量显著高于深度滞育卵(>60 d),而脂肪含量则相反。经回归分析可知,SCP 与含水量及脂肪含量均达到了显著相关关系(含水量: $y = -63.20 + 0.69x, R^2 = 0.8483, F = 22.36, P = 0.0091$;鲜重: $y = -19.88 - 0.78x, R^2 = 0.7828, F = 14.41, P = 0.0192$;干重: $y = -19.40 - 0.44x, R^2 = 0.9314, F = 54.33, P = 0.0018$)。

表 2 轮纹异痂蝗不同发育阶段卵的 SCP、含水量及脂肪含量
Table 2 SCP, and water and fat contents in *Bryodemella tuberculatum* dilutum eggs at different developmental stages

产卵后天数 Days after oviposition	过冷却点(℃) SCP	含水量(%) Water content	脂肪含量 Fat content (%)	
			占鲜重的比例 Proportion of fresh weight	占干重的比例 Proportion of dry weight
0	-26.78 ± 0.98 a	51.93 ± 0.19 a	9.99 ± 0.05 e	17.37 ± 0.52 d
15	-27.81 ± 0.77 ab	50.78 ± 0.31 ab	10.28 ± 0.21 de	19.32 ± 1.07 cd
30	-29.04 ± 0.28 bc	49.48 ± 0.48 bc	10.72 ± 0.08 d	20.86 ± 0.72 bc
60	-29.73 ± 0.25 c	49.41 ± 0.41 bc	11.95 ± 0.16 c	22.33 ± 0.55 ab
90	-30.13 ± 0.31 c	48.31 ± 0.21 c	12.89 ± 0.07 b	24.37 ± 0.42 a
120	-30.18 ± 0.22 c	46.69 ± 0.15 d	13.92 ± 0.18 a	25.29 ± 0.56 a

2.3 不同发育阶段卵的氨基酸含量与 SCP 的关系

初产卵至产后 120 d, 在轮纹异痂蝗卵内共检测到 17 种氨基酸(表 3), 其中有 5 种氨基酸与 SCP 相关关系显著(图 1), 特别是 SCP 与脯氨酸达到了极显著负相关关系($F = 35.77, P = 0.0039$), 与其他 4 种均为显著相关关系($\text{Leu}: F = 9.54, P = 0.0366$; $\text{Gly}: F = 9.57, P = 0.0364$; $\text{Asp}: F = 9.90, P = 0.0347$; $\text{Cys}: F = 12.12, P = 0.0253$)。卵 SCP 随着甘氨酸和脯氨酸含量的升高而降低, 而随着胱氨酸、亮氨酸及天冬氨酸含量的增加而升高。

表 3 轮纹异痂蝗不同发育阶段卵的氨基酸含量 (mg/100 mg)

Table 3 Amino acid contents (mg/100 mg) in *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* eggs at different developmental stages

氨基酸 Amino acid	产卵后天数 Days after oviposition					
	0	15	30	60	90	120
天冬氨酸 Asp	5.695	5.677	5.431	5.287	5.494	5.185
苏氨酸 Thr	1.904	1.946	1.973	1.908	2.121	2.145
丝氨酸 Ser	3.189	3.299	3.380	2.799	3.040	3.514
谷氨酸 Glu	7.753	7.640	7.510	7.494	8.075	7.699
甘氨酸 Gly	3.594	3.441	3.602	4.111	4.143	4.358
丙氨酸 Ala	3.385	3.350	3.237	3.415	3.571	3.295
胱氨酸 Cys	0.762	0.760	0.585	0.603	0.502	0.329
缬氨酸 Val	4.533	4.551	4.548	4.496	4.541	4.257
蛋氨酸 Met	0.816	0.806	0.813	0.677	0.782	0.596
异亮氨酸 Ile	2.592	2.549	2.396	2.372	2.479	2.038
亮氨酸 Leu	5.411	5.325	4.980	4.888	5.035	4.456
酪氨酸 Tyr	7.570	7.256	7.637	7.357	7.003	7.771
苯丙氨酸 Phe	1.974	1.980	1.929	2.009	2.106	1.969
赖氨酸 Lys	4.019	4.004	3.969	4.121	4.310	4.274
组氨酸 His	2.020	1.971	1.976	2.097	2.082	2.060
精氨酸 Arg	3.793	3.770	3.607	3.839	4.042	3.815
脯氨酸 Pro	4.051	4.187	4.646	5.534	5.878	5.679
总和 Total	63.061	62.512	62.219	63.007	65.204	63.440

2.4 不同发育阶段卵的小分子糖醇含量与 SCP 的关系

在轮纹异痂蝗卵内检测到 6 种小分子糖醇, 不同发育阶段含量均差异极显著(海藻糖: $F = 45.25, P < 0.0001$; 甘油: $F = 11.83, P = 0.0003$; 肌醇: $F = 42.21, P < 0.0001$; 山梨醇: $F = 118.38, P < 0.0001$; 葡萄糖: $F = 105.71, P < 0.0001$; 果糖: $F = 51.46, P < 0.0001$) (表 4)。6 种物质中, 海藻糖的含量最高, 甘油含量次之, 其他 4 种含量相对较低。随着卵的发育, 卵内海藻糖、甘油、肌醇和山梨醇含量逐渐上升, 而葡萄糖和果糖含量逐渐下降。经相关分析可知(图 2), 除肌醇与 SCP 显著相关外($F = 19.88, P = 0.0112$), 其他 5 种物质与 SCP 均达到了极显著相关关系(海藻糖: $F = 79.19, P = 0.0009$; 甘油: $F =$

$31.99, P = 0.0048$; 山梨醇: $F = 34.28, P = 0.0042$; 葡萄糖: $F = 72.41, P = 0.0010$; 果糖: $F = 51.38, P = 0.0020$), 其中与海藻糖和葡萄糖与 SCP 的相关系数最大。SCP 随海藻糖、甘油、肌醇和山梨醇含量的升高而降低, 而随葡萄糖和果糖含量的升高而上升。

3 讨论

环境湿度是影响越冬昆虫存活的关键因素之一(Danks, 1991), 土壤湿度对许多昆虫的抗寒性有显著的影响(Costanzo *et al.*, 2001)。本研究结果表明, 土壤湿度对轮纹异痂蝗卵含水量及其过冷却能力有显著的影响, 土壤湿度增加使卵的 SCP 上升, 导致过冷却能力降低。Qi 等(2007)在研究土壤湿度对飞蝗卵的抗寒性时, 也获得了相同的结果。但土壤湿度是否影响轮纹异痂蝗卵在低温下的存活率, 还有待于进一步研究。

脂肪和糖原是滞育越冬期间的主要能量来源, 其含量在体内得以大量积累。Košťál 等(1998)研究表明, 粉蝶 *Cymbalophora pudica* 的脂肪在滞育过程中大量积累。同时, 昆虫体内脂肪含量增高, 其代谢作用迟缓, 也能促进滞育, 来增强抗寒性(卓德干等, 2012)。本研究结果表明, 轮纹异痂蝗卵的过冷却能力(SCP)随卵体内含水量的下降及脂肪含量的增加而增强。许多其他物种也具有相同的关系, 如弹尾虫 *Onychiurus arcticus* (Worland, 1996)、蚜茧蜂 *Aphidius colemani* (Colinet *et al.*, 2007)、异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis* (赵静等, 2008)、红褐斑腿蝗 *C. pinguis* (王世贵和古丽米热·阿布克里木, 2006) 和美国白蛾 *Hyphantria cunea* (鞠珍等, 2009) 等。

昆虫抗寒性物质包括小分子的物质和抗冻蛋白两大类。目前已知的小分子抗寒性物质有甘油、山梨醇、甘露醇、海藻糖、葡萄糖、果糖以及某些昆虫体内的氨基酸和脂肪酸(陈豪等, 2010)。不同种类昆虫积累的物质种类和含量不同, 大多数昆虫都由多种抗寒物质构成一个物质系统。本研究表明, 轮纹异痂蝗卵抗寒物质系统由小分子糖醇(海藻糖、甘油、肌醇和山梨醇) + 氨基酸(甘氨酸和脯氨酸) + 脂肪组成, 小分子物质中海藻糖和甘油含量远远高于其他几种小分子糖醇。有关其他昆虫抗寒物质系统也有报道。例如, 桦小蠹虫 *Scolytus ratzeburgi* 幼虫为甘油 + 山梨醇 + 葡萄糖 + 海藻糖系统(Holden and Storey, 1994), 桑绢野螟 *Diaphania pyralis* 越冬幼虫为小分子糖醇(海藻糖、甘露醇、山梨醇) + 氨基

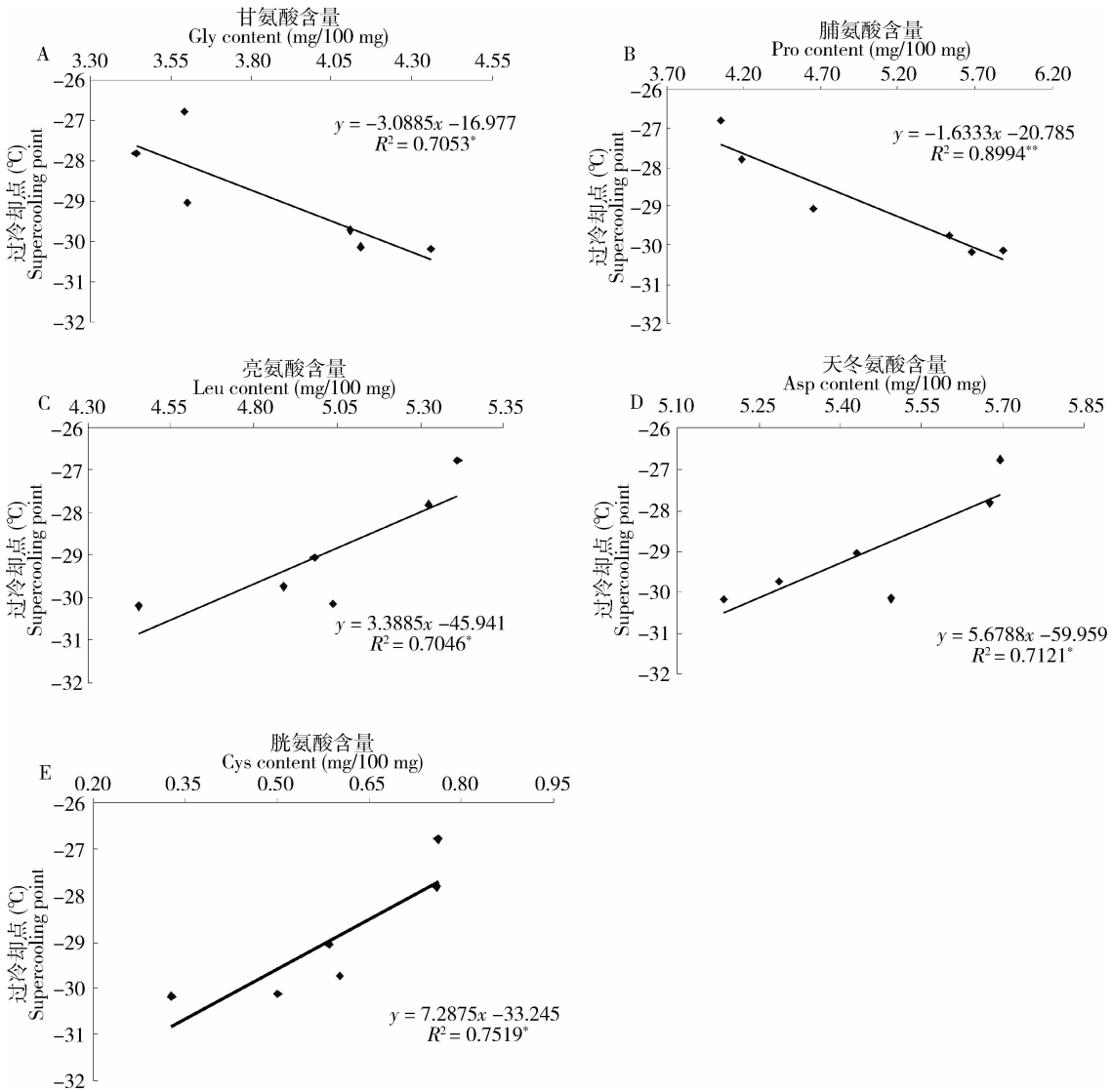


图1 轮纹异痂蝗卵 SCP 与氨基酸含量的关系

Fig. 1 The relationship between the amino acid contents and the SCPs of *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* eggs

* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$. 图2 同 The same for Fig. 2.

表4 轮纹异痂蝗不同发育阶段卵的小分子糖醇含量 (μg/g)

Table 4 Low molecular sugar and polyol contents (μg/g) in *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* eggs at different developmental stages

产卵后天数 Days after oviposition	海藻糖 Trehalose	甘油 Glycerol	肌醇 Inositol	山梨醇 Sorbitol	葡萄糖 Glucose	果糖 Fructose
0	186.69 ± 6.90 d	75.16 ± 4.82 d	4.70 ± 0.40 d	3.30 ± 0.78 e	31.32 ± 1.90 a	10.58 ± 0.30 a
15	199.42 ± 5.43 d	99.23 ± 4.21 c	6.36 ± 0.19 c	17.48 ± 1.58 d	24.83 ± 1.06 b	7.72 ± 0.70 b
30	228.22 ± 6.12 c	104.01 ± 5.14 c	7.13 ± 0.23 c	19.04 ± 1.06 d	20.21 ± 0.67 c	6.35 ± 0.55 c
60	254.89 ± 4.29 b	108.96 ± 2.96 bc	9.32 ± 0.08 b	31.95 ± 0.34 c	10.68 ± 0.80 d	5.33 ± 0.09 c
90	275.85 ± 4.98 a	123.29 ± 5.89 ab	10.76 ± 0.30 b	39.78 ± 2.18 b	6.76 ± 0.76 e	3.12 ± 0.44 d
120	278.07 ± 6.33 a	131.21 ± 9.26 a	13.16 ± 1.01 a	46.11 ± 1.93 a	4.49 ± 0.37 e	2.10 ± 0.20 d

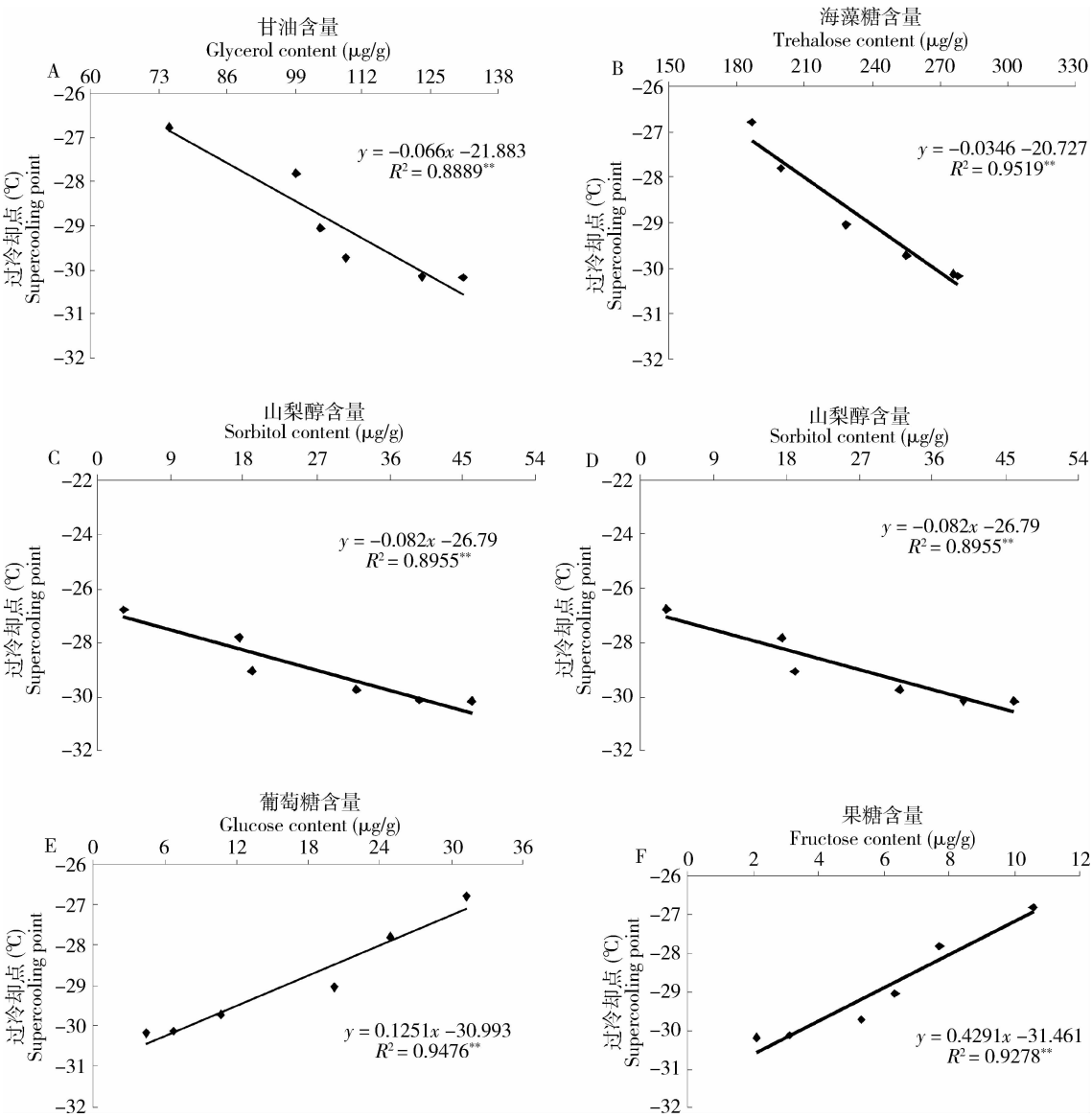


图2 轮纹异痂蝗卵 SCP 与小分子糖醇含量的关系

Fig.2 Relationship between low molecular sugar and polyol contents and the SCPs of *Bryodemella tuberculatum dilutum* eggs

酸(丝氨酸、丙氨酸、酪氨酸、赖氨酸、精氨酸) + 甘油 + 蛋白质 + 脂肪系统(陈永杰等,2005),赤松毛虫 *Dendrolimus spectabilis* 系统为小分子糖醇(山梨醇、海藻糖、葡萄糖) + 糖蛋白 + 氨基酸类(丙氨酸、苏氨酸、谷氨酸等)系统(韩瑞东等,2005)。

滞育是一种由遗传决定的受激素调节的发育停滞现象,发生在昆虫发育的特定阶段,也是昆虫逃避低温、干旱、食物短缺等不良环境威胁,维持种群生存和繁衍的一种有效策略(Hao and Kang, 2004)。大量的研究表明,昆虫滞育期的过冷却能力或抗寒性高于非滞育期,说明抗寒性可能是滞育的组成部分(Milonas and Savopoulou-Soultani, 1999; Jo and Kim, 2001; Šlachta *et al.*, 2002; 陈伟等,2006)。但

小翅雏蝗滞育前与滞育期卵的过冷却点无显著差异(Hao and Kang, 2004)。一些研究表明,昆虫滞育越冬期间体内氨基酸及小分子糖醇含量增加(Holden and Storey, 1994; Goto *et al.*, 1998; 陈永杰等,2005; 韩瑞东等,2005; Soudi and Moharramipor, 2012),但上述研究不能区分抗寒物质的增加是由滞育还是秋冬季低温引起的,因为低温也可诱导小分子糖醇等抗寒物质的合成(Storey and Storey, 1991; Wang *et al.*, 2010)。本研究结果表明,随着轮纹异痂蝗卵的发育,进入滞育后(≥ 30 d)卵体内的脂肪、脯氨酸、甘氨酸、海藻糖、甘油、肌醇和山梨醇等物质含量显著高于未进入滞育卵(0 和 15 d)的含量,导致滞育后卵的 SCP 显著低于未滞育卵。由于

在实验过程中,卵一直保持在 25℃ 恒温条件下。因此,轮纹异痼蝗卵中抗寒物质含量的增加很可能是由滞育引起的。低温是否会诱导轮纹异痼蝗抗寒物质的积累有待于进一步研究。

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